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Atherstone Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1953.



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ATHERSTONE : ATHERSTONE NEWS PRESS, LONG STREET.

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GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF THE DISTRICT

The Rural District of Atherstone lies practically in the centre of England in the northern part of the County of Warwickshire. High ground rises to the west forming a lovely range of hills, in places about 500 feet in height.

The busy trunk road known as Watling Street (A5) passes through the town of Atherstone and the middle of the rural district, as also does the main London-Crewe railway line.

Atherstone is of great antiquity. Indisputable evidence of Roman association has been discovered from time to time. At the beginning of Norman times Atherstone appears to have been well established, and was entered in the Domesday book as Aderstone.

Social Conditions and Occupations

The interests of Atherstone have always been industrial, commercial and agricultural. Coal mining and hat manufacturing are the principal industries, whilst there are also brick, pipe and tile works, engineering works and other minor industries. Splendid opportunities exist for the introduction of new as well as the extension of some of the industries.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor E. BOND.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor W. A. BROWN.

Councillors:

Mrs. D. M. Phillips, Mrs. C. Rose, Mr. J. Sanders, Mr. W. Atkins, Mr. H. Bates, Mr. E. Dingley, Rev. Bracebridge Hall, Mr. W. H. Knight, Mr. T. H. Lea, Mr. P. J. Luby, Mr. J. F. McCarthy, Mr. R. Mellor, Mr. R. C. Middleton, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. A. L. Standley.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

G. R. KERSHAW, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (To October, 1953).

J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (From October, 1953).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

L. S. STEPHENS, M.B., ChB., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H. (From February, 1953).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendant: S. B. ACTON, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector: R. A. MARGOSCHIS, M.S.I.A.

s in Heilth Department:

C. R. F. KEMPER, Fo ces, October, 1953)

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Public Reath Department, Atherstone.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Public Health Department, Atherstone, August, 1954.

To the Chairman and Members of the Atherstone Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my annual report and that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Since I did not take up my duties as Medical Officer of Health until November, 1953, this, my first annual report, deals in the main with matters which arose while by predecessor, Dr. G. R. Kershaw, was in office. In preparing it I have had to refer constantly to material which he had collected and I also wish to pay tribute to him for the advice and help which he so willingly gave me during the early months of my appointmennt.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

It is encouraging to note that once again no cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. Whooping Cough and Measles were fairly prevalent during the winter months, the only death from acute infectious disease being due to Measles. In May, two children, in one family at Mancetter, were notified as suffering from Paratyphoid Fever. They were both admitted to Whitley Isolation Hospital and one subsequently developed acute anterior Poliomyelitis. The source of the outbreak was not traced but believed to be related to similar cases which were occuring in Hinckley at that time.

There was a sharp outbreak of acute anterior Poliomyelitis during the summer, which preceded by a few weeks similar outbreaks in Nuneaton and Coventry. Although the case incidence was at one stage the highest in England and Wales this was soon surpassed by other Authorities. The majority of the 20 cases occurred during July and August, and there were no deaths. Eight cases were paralytic and twelve non-paralytic, thus the type of case encountered was not severe, and follow up has revealed very little permanent disability.

The Miniature Mass Radiography Unit of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board visited the Rural District during the first three weeks of December. The first week was spent X-raying secondary school children and the remaining two weeks were devoted to the examination of local industry and the general public. The results of the survey have been summarised in Table 1, (page 13).

As the total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has shown a steady increase since 1947 when this information

(shown in Table II) was first presented in the report, an analysis of the data available over the last 7 years has also been submitted (Table III). It is consoling to discover that the annual number of new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis has not increased, and the death rate appears to be falling. The increasing number of cases of Pulmonary diseases on the Register is probably related to better ascertainment. Improved methods of diagnosis such as Mass Radiography have played their part, but credit must also go to the General Practitioners and Health Visitors who bring cases and contacts to the notice of the Chest I discious. It is logical to expect that modern therapy should prolong treatment and improve the average expectation of life of cases after notification, and this may be another reason. The annual notifications of the non-pulmonary disease appear to be increasing slightly but numbers are too small to draw any accurate conclusions.

Table IV shows that of the 160 Pulmonary cases on the register, 84% are housed in accommodation which may be considered satisfactory and only 7% in unfit property. This speaks well for the Council's policy of giving priority to all such cases on the Housing List.

It will be remembered that during 1952 action was taken in respect of three aged persons who were unable to devote to themselves proper care and attention, for their removal to Hospital, under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. It was not necessary to apply for any Court Orders during 1953, but two single aged persons living under insanitary conditions and in a poor state of health were persuaded to go into hospital voluntarily. This is a much more satisfactory method of dealing with such cases, but considerable effort is usually needed both to persuade the old people to leave their homes, and to induce the hospital authorities to find a vacant bed for them.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

In February, 1953, a Special Sub-Committee of the Health Committee was set up to consider the report of the Consulting Engineers on the Polesworth and District Sewerage Schemes. It was agreed that the exising outfall sewer and disposal works at Polesworth should be abandoned and a new works built upstream from Polesworth bridge. This will necessitate laying a new sewer under the river and constructing a new pumping station near the bridge.

The present disposal works at Dordon was considered to be in a very poor condition and totally inadequate in view of the extensive housing development at present being undertaken by the National Coal Board in that area. It was accordingly recommended that the works be demolished and replaced.

At Birchmoor it was considered advisable to abandon the existing works and construct a new pumping station nearby to pump the sewage into the Polesworth sewers from which it would flow to the proposed new works there.

The Warton disposal works is also to be abandoned and an ejector installed to pump the sewage into the Little Warton

sewers. The existing disposal works at Little Warton will be overhauled and extended to deal with the combined flow. It is hoped that all this work will receive the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

A starting date of 1st January, 1954, was approved by the Minister for the greater part of the Atherstone and Mancetter Sewerage Scheme. With the appointment of a resident Engineer and materials well in hand it is hoped that good progress will be made on the construction of the new sewage disposal works and the rising main from the new Ratcliffe Road Housing Site during 1954.

The provision of adequate supplies of water throughout the district has been one of the most pressing problems facing the Council during the year.

It has been impossible to obtain additional supplies of water from neighbouring authorities, and no increase is possible from local sources. It looks as if the situation will have to be cadured until the bulk supply of 200,000 gallons a day under the Nuneaton Water Order is obtained.

The 18" Pumping Main has been laid from the Birmingham boundary to the 3,000,000 gallon storage Reservoir at Oldbury, which is ready to hold water, but owing to difficulties in the construction of the intake works at Whitacre, it is unlikely that supplies will be received before mid 1956. Nevertheless it is essential that the new supply main from the reservoir to link up with the existing distribution mains to Atherstone and Mancetter should be completed as soon as possible.

HOUSING

It is encouraging to observe the excellent progress which has been made with the building programme. Over 320 houses have now been completed at Mancetter and another 120 at Polesworth. In addition the National Coal Board have completed two sites (originally intended for transferred Miners) at Dordon and Ansley where there are 238 and 96 houses respectively. As the Coal Industry Housing Association have now agreed that 50% of these houses will be allocated to local miners on the Council's Housing list, there should be a considerable reduction in the number of persons to be rehoused.

Plans have already been considered for the erection of 615 houses on a new site at Atherstone Hall. If these proposals materialize then the Council will be in a position to rehouse tenants from slum property, particularly in the Atherstone Parish.

With the introduction of the new Housing (Repairs and Rents) Bill which is now in its final stages it is obvious that the Government intend Local Authorities to concentrate their efforts on tackling the problem of slum clearance. An outline scheme for a 5 year demolition programme is to be submitted to the Minister within 12 months of the commencement of the Act. The Rural District will be in a better position to find houses for the displaced persons than many other authorities, and this will determine the rate of progress of such schemes.

The completion of "up to date" records on over 600 unfit houses and the consideration of the areas most suitable for clearance will place quite a heavy burden on the Health Department. Other difficulties will have to be faced and solved particularly:—

- (1) The inability of many families to pay an increased rental for new accommodation.
- (2) The desire of such persons to remain close to their present homes and places of employment in the centre of the town.
- (3) The need to provide suitable accommodation for the high proportion of single and elderly persons living in unfit property.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Routine inspections were made of all the Food Premises within the Rural District during the year. In the majority of cases the premises were found to comply with the requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and where requests for work to be carried out had to be made, they were satisfactorily complied with. Premises registered for the preparation and sale of Cooked Meats and similar Foodstuffs were kept under close supervision in view of the outbreaks of foodpoisoning from these products the previous year, but the standard set by food handlers was satisfactory and no carriers were found.

Of the five cases of food poisoning notified during 1953, only two appeared to be due to the same casual agent. A married couple purchased some Pork Fry from an open stall at Nuneaton market, cooked it and kept it three days under rather unfavourable conditions in the pantry before consuming it. The onset was quite rapid, the illness only lasting 24 hours, and it was considered that the most likely organism was the Staphyloccus. Two other cases occurring at the same time in persons living in the same village followed the consumption of pork pies manufactured by a reputable firm outside the Rural District. Salmonella typhi-murium was recovered from the patients stools in one case, and the Medical Officer of Health of that Area where the pies were made, was informed. No evidence was obtained to suggest that there were any other similar cases else where, and an inspection of the premises showed no evidence of infestation by vermin.

I wish to thank the Officers of other departments and authorities, and particularly the Staff of the Health Department for their help during the course of the year.

Mothanks are also due to you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Centlemen, for the consideration you have shown to me and my staff.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

> J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH, Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

Population, census, 1931 Population, census, 1951 Intercensal increase in p Population (mid-year est Number of inhabited ho Density of population,	opulati imate) buses (i.e., 	ion . 1953 (V.L. and number)	 Janua per o			21,945 21,847 23,662 1,815 23,740 6,794 1.08 £117,579 £450 416
Parish Population, Estir	nated	1951—	-			
Parish Ansley Atherstone Baddesley Ensor Laxterley Bentley Caldecote Crenden Hartshill Mancetter Merevale Oldbury Polesworth Dordon			1, 2,	ales 063 919 833 195 104 81 860 402 978 93 33 086 437	Females 1,016 3,001 747 166 33 45 809 1,378 954 120 39 1,886 1,336	Total 2,079 5,920 1,580 361 187 126 1,669 2,780 1,932 213 72 3,972 2,771
VITAL STATISTICS—						23,662
Live Births Legitimate Illegitimate Birth Rate Comparability Fac	ate		•••	Male 212 205 7	197 193 4	To:al 409 398 11 17.2 1.01
Neo-Natal Deaths Legitimate	,			- 9	3 3	12 12
Illegitimate Neo-Natal Mortal Still-births Rate per 1,000 bi Deaths Death rate Correction Factor	irths			9	3 125	29.3 12 28.5 272 11.45 1.10
Corrected Death-r Infant Deaths Legitimate Illegitimate Infant Mortality Legitimate Illegitimate	rate Rate 			11 11 —	5 5 —	12.6 16 16

No. of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—

From sepsis					 	0
From other causes					 	0
Deaths from Measles (all	ages)				 	1
Deaths from Whooping Co	ough (a	all ages	3)		 	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (un	nder 2	years	of ag	(e)	 	1

BIRTHS

The number of registered live births for 1953 was 409. This was a slight increase over the number recorded for 1952, and appears to have called a halt to the steady fall in the birthrate, which was at its highest immediately after the war, and then declined. The present rate (17.4 per 1,000 population) is considerably higher than that for the whole of England and Wales (15.7) and also above that for 160 towns of comparable size, (15.7).

The percentage of illegitimate births to the total (2.7%) is much lower than the last published National figure which was 4.8% in 1951. In that year the comparable figure for Atherstone was 3.3%.

DEATHS

272 deaths were registered during the year, giving a corrected death rate of 12.6, which compares with a figure of 11.4 for England and Wales. The diseases which have mainly contributed to the increase in the death rate during the last four years are—

	1950	1951	1952	1953
Diseases of the heart and blood-				
vessels	56	89	101	89
Cerebral haemorrhage	33	35	42	55
Cancer	27	36	30	39
Violence or Suicide	7	9	11	14

It will be seen from the above table that the main increases have been due to diseases which have in the past been considered to be uncontrollable by preventative measures, namely cardio-vascular accidents and cancer. More and more attention is now being directed to the causation of these diseases and to discovering possible lines of action which may reduce their incidence. Since, however, they tend to occur in the older age groups, they are always likely to account for a large proportion of the total deaths. Further, since the underlying causes may have been operative early in the individual's life, preventive measures must be applied during this period and it will therefore be many years before they can be expected to have a marked effect on the incidence of the established diseases.

NUMBER OF DEATHS FOR THE YEAR OF 1953—

	Causes of Death		Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory		3	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other		-	1
3.	Syphilitic disease		-	1
4.	Syphilitic disease Diphtheria		-	-
5.	Whooping cough		-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections		-	
7.	Acute poliomyelitis		_	
8.	Measles		1	
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases		1	
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach		5	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus		6	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast			3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus			_
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neop	olasms	11	9
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia		1	
16.	Diabetes		_	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system		22	33
18.	Coronary disease, angina		21	15
19.	Hypertension with heart disease		3	3
20.	Other heart disease		17	19
21.	Other circulatory disease		4	7
22.	Influenza		2	3
23.	Pneumonia		7	5
24.	Bronchitis		11	3
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system		1	1
26.	Ulcer of stemach and duodenum		3	
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea			1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis		1	_
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate		3	
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion			_
31.	Congenital malformations		5	
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases		9	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents		2	1
34.	All other accidents		5	2
35.	Suicide		3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war		_	-
			147	125
		Total	6 2	272

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE AND INFANTILE MORTALITY IN ATHERSTONE

						Av	erage 5	years.
Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rate	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Pate
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	424 464 460 487 466 452	19.3 21.2 21.2 21.8 20.7	213 239 210 241 229	9.7 10.9 9.7 10.8 10.2	49.5 40.9 45.7 47.2 38.6	20.8	10.3	44.4
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	432 428 396 397 392 409	19.3 18.1 16.7 16.8 46.6 17.2	222 233 206 252 258 272	9.5 9.8 8.7 10.7 10.9 11.5	28.8 28.0 30.3 35.3 38.3 39.1	17.5	9.9	32.1

_		_				
- T	D. I		T	177 67	m	63
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-		- C	-	4000		اورعا

0.1040,000,000	Males	Females	Total
No. of sudden deaths reported to Coroner No. of Inquests No. of Post-Mortem examinations	21 13 17	11 4 7	32 17 24
Certified cause or death—			
(a) Natural causes (b) Misadventure (c) Suicide whilst of unsound mind (d) Found drowned (c) Accidental (f) Stillborn	10 4 3 4	8 1 2	18 4 4 — 6 —
	21	11	32

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are the numbers of cases of infectious diseases notified by Medical Practitioners in the year ended 31st December, 1953.—

			M	ales F	emales	Total
Diphtheria		 			-	
		 		16	6	22
		 		1	2	3
Scarlet Fever		 		13	5	18
Whooping Cough		 		31	37	68
		 		152	140	292
Paratyphoid Fevers		 		1	1	2
Meningococcal Infec					2	2
Acute Poliomyelitis-	_					

			M	ales Fe	males	Total
Paralytic		 		4	4	8
Non-paralytic		 		8	4	12
Acute encephalitis		 		_	_	_
_ 0		 		1	-	1
Ophthalmia neonato	orum			-		_
Food poisoning .		 		3	2	5
				230	203	433

The Public Health Laboratory in Coventry accepts specimens sent for examination. Messrs Bostock, Hill and Rigby, Public Analysts, Birmingham, are also frequently employed by the Council.

A small supply of Diphthera anti-toxin is held in the Health Department in the Council Offices and anti-toxin is also available from the Public Health Laboratory at Coventry and from the Hospitals.

FOOD POISONING

Total number of outbreaks		1
Total number of cases		5
Number of Deaths		_
Organisms or other agents responsible w	ith	
number of outbreaks attributable	to	
each		No outbreaks
(Salmonella typhi-murium isolated	in	
one Case).		
Food involved with number of outbrea	aks	
associated with each		No outbreaks
(Pork pies from same firm consumed		
two cases)		

TUBERCULOSIS

MASS RADIOGRAPH SURVEY — December, 1953.

TABLE I.

Main			Cases subsequently notified as pulmonary tuberculosis				
Group	Examined	treatment	М.	F.	To!al		
Secondary School Children	1488	15	1	3	4		
Local Industry	758	16	1	3	4		
General Public	892	25	3	3	6		
Grand Total	3138	56	5	9	14		

It will be seen that the largest group examined were Secondary School children, quite a low incidence of notifiable Pulmonary Tuberculosis being detected. A normal case incidence in Miniature Mass Radiography Surveys is 4 per 1,000 persons examined; hence the incidence for the cross section of the General Public examined is definitely raised together with that for Local industry suggests that there were rather more unsuspected cases in the community than usual. A total of 56 cases were referred for treatment (including the cases finally notified) thus a number of persons suffering from other conditions (e.g. heart disease, lung infection and bony tumours) benefitted from the visit of the Unit.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

TABLE II. Year ending 31st December, 1953.

MATEC

	MAI	JES	FEMA		
	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non- Pul- monary	TOTAL
(a) Number of cases on Reg- lster at beginning of year	88	21	58	26	193
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1952 for first time in year	9	3	10	5	27
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	_	_	1	-	1
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by formal notification	1	grant-hause	4	-	5
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	5	4	6	1	16
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st December	93	20	67	30	210

SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1947—53.

TABLE III.

	Cases	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
Yea	r Pulm.	Non- Pulm.	Total	Pulm.	Non- Pulm.	Total	Pulm.	Non Pulm.	Total	
194	7 97	35	132	29	10	39	9	_	9	
194	8 103	33	136	33	4	37	10	1	11	
194	9 117	34	151	26	5	31	6	2	8	
195	0 123	36	159	18	5	23	10	1	11	
195	1 132	40	172	30	8	38	7	3	10	
195	2 146	47	193	28	12	40	6	2	8	
195	3 160	50	210	24	8	32	4	1	5	

HOUSING CIRCUMSTANCES OF CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER.

TABLE IV

Condition of Property Satisfactory in all respects	
Minor defects only	37
Require extensive Repair under	
Section 9 of the Housing	
Act, 36	13
Unfit for human habitation	
under Section 11 of the Hous-	
ing Act, 36	12

Of the 98 houses which are satisfactory in all respects, 59 are Council Houses.

THE GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The General Practitioner Service is administered by the Warwickshire Executive Council; eight medical practitioners live in the district, but others living outside have extended their activities to cover parts of the district.

There are no general hospital services directly available within the district, but Out-patients and In-patients facilities are available at the Nuneaton and Tamworth Hospitals. Cases

of infectious disease are usually admitted to Whitley Hospital, Coventry, and a small percentage of cases requiring special treatment are admitted to Birmingham Hospitals. The bed accommodation for Tuberculosis patients is largely provided for at Hertford Hill Sanatorium, Nr. Warwick, but various other Sanatoria within the Birmingham Hospital Region are also used. Out-patient facilities are available at the Dispensary, Market Street, Atherstone, each Monday by appointment.

The Warwickshire County Council are responsible for the administration of the School Health Service, and for arrangements for Domiciliary Nursing. Domestic Helps, Vaccination and Immunisation, the care of Mothers and Young Children, the Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care and the Ambulance Service as laid down in Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. With the exception of the Ambulance Service, the day to day administration of these services is under the control of the Area Medical Officer, Council House, Nuneaton. The Ambulance Depot has now been transferred to Swan Farm, Watling Street, Grendon.

A General Purposes Clinic was opened in March, 1953, in new buildings erected in Station Street, Atherstone. The Infant Welfare Centre and School Clinics have been transferred to these premises and sessions are held by the Speech Therapist, Dentist, and Eye Specialist. On Orthopaedic exercise clinic is to be established in these premises in the near future and will be held on Tuesday afternoons. A School Dental Officer has recently been appointed to cover Bedworth and Atherstone and is at present devoting two full days a week to treatment in addition to routine inspections of schoolchildren in this Area.

CLINIC SERVICES PROVIDED BY WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Service	Situation of Premises	Days Open
Infant Welfare Centres (under 5 years)	Station Street, Atherstone, Church Hall, Ansley, Village Hall, Dordon, Bap ist Church Hall, Poles, Wesleyan Hall, Baddesley,	Wednesdays (2—4 p.m.) Wednesdays (2—4 p.m.) Alt. Mondays (2—4 p.m.) Alt. Tuesdays (2—4 p.m.) Alt. Fridays (2—4 p.m.)
School Health Service (5—15 years)	Station Street, Atherstone Minor Ailments Ophthalmic Speech Therapy Orthopaedic Exercises Dental Nurses Home, Polesworth, Minor Ailments	Wednesdays (9—12 noon). Mondays a.m. (Monthly by appointment) Mondays p.m. (Monthly by appointment) Tuesdays p.m. (by appointment). Tuesday and Fridays (all day - by appointment). Alt. Thursdays (9 a.m.)
	Nurses Home, Hantshill, Minor Ailments	Daily 8.30 — 9 a.m.).

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Public Health Department, Council Offices,

ATHERSTONE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Atherstone Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my eleventh annual Report on my part of the work of the Public Health Department.

In this introduction to the Report, I would make comments on Housing. Housing progress and slum clearance are subjects of pressing and obvious importance to the well-being of one-fifth of the population of this District to-day. The housing problem, however, is not peculiar to the 20th century, nor to this part of it, but it does merit every effort towards resolution whilst we have the opportunity.

Housing need has always exceeded housing provision and it will continue to be so whilst population increases and the family unit grows steadily smaller.

In 1919, the Ministry of Health issued the "Manual on Unfit Houses and Unhealthy Areas. Chapter 1 of that Manual commences, quote—"New houses are urgently required in large numbers. Insanitary property also needs attention—in some cases to be wholly removed and replaced by good houses, in other cases, to be brought into proper condition." How apt are those words to-day, 35 years later.

In 1911, 45 years ago, Dr. Herring, then Medical Officer of Health of Atherstone, made a comprehensive report on slum condition in Atherstone. Clearance of most of the properties he then wrote about was carried out in the 1930's—after his time. Inose which were not then dealt with are still tenanted, the occupiers suffering conditions of dampness, darkness, lack of ventilation and free circulation of air and attendant ills.

At the present time in our District, there are 300 familes living in lodgings who have recently re-newed applications for Council houses. There are also 600 dwellings which at some future time must be demolished and the displaced families housed. Annually there are 100 new applications for Council houses; almost all are from newly-weds.

From the end of the War to 30th September, 1954, 1,012 council dwellings have been completed, including 41 Wartime hutment conversions, 10 "Duplex' houses, and of prefabricated houses, 50 Dyke, 50 Smith's and 94 Wates'. Traditional building has therefore provided 657 houses in nine years, an average of 73 houses per year. Including non-traditional dwellings, the average is 112 per year, very few more than the annual number of new applicants.

The painfully slow progress made at Boot Hill Site, where six Building Contractors were given orders for 116 traditional type houses, completion dates varying from February 21st

to August 31st, 1954, leads me to think that I was unduly optimistic in a Special Housing Report dated April, 1953, when I stated that within six years we could deal with the majority of the 600 houses which have to be condemned. To the end of September, 1954, there were only 39 of the 116 Boot Hill Site houses occupied. Fortunately, the Ansley Common Site, where 78 traditional type houses are being erected by four Building Contractors, appears so far to be more progressive.

However, we are about to embark on the Atherstone North Site, where it is intended to build some 600 houses; the first section being for about 270 dwellings. In connection with these I had hoped for the clearance of about 70 (one-third) of the Atherstone Parish slum dwellings.

A method of providing houses at a greatly accelerated rate must be adopted by the Council, if slum clearance is to be tackled and the waiting-list of lodger applicants reduced at the same time, for after the completion of the Ansley Common houses, there will be an unavoidable time lag, even if quickly erected houses, other than traditional types, are decided on for the Atherstone North Site.

Housing applicants, whether miners or not, should be thankful that the Coal Industry Housing Association provided Wates' type homes at Ansley, Dordon and Hurley for 180 local miners and their families. Thereby the Council's waiting-lists were reduced and the chances of those in other occupations of earlier allocation of houses are consequently greater.

I wish to express my appreciation of the consideration and support which I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committees and, in conclusion, to thank Mr. R. A. Margoschis, your Additional Sanitary Inspector, for his thorough and conscientious work throughout the year.

Commending this Report to your notice,
I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,

SYDNEY B. ACTON, Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING-

A list of works done following action by the Public Health Department, concludes this Report.

Owing to the need for economy in the use of Council main water until we receive further supplies under the Nuneaton—Atherstone joint bulk scheme from Birmingham, possibly mid-1956, our activities in having main water laid into existing houses with a "life" have been sadly but necessarily curtailed. During the year only 6 standpipes have been removed and one well dis-used; these being replaced by main water laid to taps over sinks in 20 houses.

Since 1947, 361 houses have been provided with separate and new sanitary accommodation: 286 of these are water closets and 75 pail closets arising from the conversion of privies where suitable means of drainage do not exist. There are still 492

houses which have to use joint closet accommodation, but at least 250 of these are to be condemned and demolished when circumstances permit.

The following Table is a copy of a Report submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and covering the year ended 31st March, 1954.

PART (A) CLEARANCE AREAS (Housing ACT, 1936).

Number of

	Number of dw'elling houses demolished in the period Unfit Other houses houses	
(1) Land coloured "pink" (2) Land coloured "grey"		
PART (B) Houses not include	ded in Clearance Areas.	Number of
Demolition and Closing Orders (1) Housing Act, 1936. (a) Houses demolished as result of formal or inform		displaced
procedure under Section (b) Houses closed in purs ance of an under-taki given by the owners und	II 7 su- ng	22
Sec. II and still in for (c) Parts of buildings clos	ce — ed	_
(Section 12) (2) Housing Act, 1949. (a) Closing Orders ma under Section 3(1) (b) Demolition Orders of termined and closic Orders substituted und	de — le- ng	_
Section 3(2)		-
Infor	mal Action	
Repairs (3) Number of unfit or de	fective houses rendered	number of houses
fit during the period action by the Local Aut Health or Housing Acts (4) Public Health Acts.	as a result of informal chority under the Public	113
Number of houses in wildied after service of form		13

10

1

By local authority in default of owners ...

(5)

(a) By owners

Housing Act, 1936. Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9, 10 and 16—

(b) By local authority in default of owners

MILK SUPPLIES AND DAIRIES.

Local sanitary authorities have duties in connection with the distribution of milk and distributors' dairies, other than those at farms, and the use of measures to protect the public against the sale of milk which might cause disease, but the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the administration of laws and regulations governing the production of milk at farms.

During 1953, the County Health Department submitted for biological examination 77 samples of accredited and ungraded milks which were produced in our District and three of these were found to contain living tubercle bacilli. Five samples of tuberculin tested milk were likewise examined, but were negative. Three cases of living tubercle bacilli present in milk being produced at farms in our area were also reported by neighbouring County Authorities. In only two of the six instance was the milk being sold without heat treatment and in these cases the distributors were found alternative supplies of safe milk until the affected cows in the herds had been removed and the milk certified non-tuberculous. Notice restricting the supply of infected milk was served in each case.

The following table, supplied by the County Sanitary Officer, shews the results of the Veterinary Officer's Investigations of tubercle infected milk supplies arising from farms in Atherstone Rural D strict, during 1953.

Number of	Cases found Cases reported on routine by neighboursampling in in County in the County Authorities
Investigations	3 3
Cows examined	79 72
Milk samples for diagnostic purposes Milk samples for diagnostic purposes Cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis	12 13
Order	4 3
Cows that may have been infected removed from herds during	
investigations	7 2

Our Register under the Acts and Regulations contains the following:—

Milk Distributors	 	25
Dairies	 	15
Supplementary Pasteurised Licences		4
Supplementary Sterilised Licences		2
Dealers' Pasteurised Licences	 	14
Dealers' Sterilised Licences	 	5
Dealers' Tuberculin Tested Licences		11
Dealers' Accredited Licences	 	3.

Distributors are generally found to keep their dairies and utensils in clean and satisfactory condition.

WATER SUPPLIES

Main water supplies are drawn from deep wells and bores at Warton, Bramcote and Ansley and from the Baddesley Colliery. Chlorination takes place by automatic plants which were installed in 1949.

In the District there are 6,794 domestic premises and of these 6,145 have water laid over sinks in; 182 have water laid to taps in wash-houses; 293 are served by standpipes and 175 are served by water from the shallow wells and springs.

Sixty-two samples of Council main and private water supplies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry, and to the Public Analyst, Birmingham, for chemical and bacteriological examinations.

The results of examinations of these waters are given in the following table:—

Source of sample	Public Analyst's or Bacteriologist's Comments	Result of Action taken
Twenty-nine samples of Council mains water from Pumping Stations and vari-	Chemically and bac- teriologically of good quality and suitable for use as a public	-
ous parts of District Eighteen samples of Spring water to a private school. Tak- en at source and from storage tanks and taps.	supply. Initially potentially unsafe. Later safe for use for drinking purposes	Chlorinating apparatus overhauled and re-installed.
Spring water pumped to storage tanks at farm.	Potentially unsafe initially. Check samples reasonably safe for drinking	Storage tank cleaned and covered.
Pond water through Berksfield Filter in cottage	Reasonably safe for use for drinking purposes	
Shallow well to one cottage	Good quality and safe for use for drinking purposes	_
Three samples shallow well at farm house	Considerel reasonably safe	Bacteriologist sugges- ted check samples which were obtained
Shallow well to two cottages	Unfit for human consumption in the raw	Main water not available. Advised boiling.
Shallow well to one cottage	Unfit for human con- sumption in the raw state	Main wafer not available. Alvised boiling.
Shallow well to one cottage	No evidence of serious pollution.	Main water not available. Advised boiling.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

My Annual Report for 1952 contained a statement on the conditions of sewerage and sewage disposal works throughout the District.

In December, 1953, the Council accepted a contract for the provision of additional and relief sewers and pumping stations in Atherstone and Mancetter and for re-construction of the Atherstone Sewage Works, which serves both Parishes. This work will take about two years to complete. 'The sewer extension at Watling Street, Witherley, will enable some thirty dwellings to be placed on water carriage systems; the relief sewers and pumping stations will tend to alleviate the foul flooding which has occurred from time to time in Atherstone and Mancetter; the pollution of the R. Anker from cesspit overflows now serving unsewered houses in Watling Street, Witherley, will be prevented and the new sewage works will discharge a reasonable effluent to the R. Anker.

A firm of Consulting Engineers have been employed in drawing up a scheme for re-sewering and new sewage works in Polesworth, Warton and Dordon, Their proposals have been approved by this Council and Ministry of Health sanction has been applied for.

In February, 1954, the consent of the Ministry of Health was received to a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the Birchley Heath hamlet. Your Engineer and Surveyor was then proceeding with the preparation of Contract details in order that tenders could be invited. I have always considered Birchley Heath to be the part of the District in greatest need of sewage disposal facilities and shall welcome the opportunity of having the forty-odd houses connected to the new sewers; main water supply without means of sewage disposal has for many years promoted menacing conditions in closely built Birchley Heath.

SELECTION OF TENANTS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

115 new Council houses were completed and occupied in the year ended 31st March, 1954, and at that date we had 1,685 occupied Council houses, whilst a further 189 were approved or under construction. 708 of the houses are pre-War types, 10 are "Duplex" houses and 41 dwellings are reasonable and needful conversions of pre-cast concrete War-time hutments.

Towards the end of 1953, the Coal Industry Housing Association completed their Ansley Village site of 90 three-bedroom type houses and had made good progress at Dordon, where site works for 234 houses had been commenced in September, 1952—the whole site should be completed and the houses occupied by mid-1954. Some 65 per cent. of the houses at Ansley Village Site were allocated to local miners and the balance to transferred miners, mainly from the north of England. At Dordon, miners employed at nearby collieries are being allocated fifty per cent, of the houses. At Hurley, in neighbouring Tamworth Rural Area, the Coal Industry Housing Association is erecting 232 houses. Some of the Dordon houses will be allocated to miners living in the Tamworth area and to compensate, about 60 Atherstone area Miners' families will be housed at Hurley.

At the end of December, there were 785 applicants for Council houses — 463 lodger-families and 322 tenants of existing houses.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

In 1949, the Council adopted the Conditions of Service of the West Midlands Joint Industrial Council for Manual Workers, together with the Sickness Benefit Scheme and two week's annual holiday.

In the Parish of Atherstone, pop. 5,920 and acreage 943, refuse collection is carried out by a Contractor; the Council providing and maintaining the S.D. Refuse Freighter used. In the other twelve parishes, population 17,820 and acreage 20,043, refuse and night-soil collection is carried out by direct labour, one part-time Foreman, five Driver-Loaders and eight Labourers being employed.

Of vehicles, we have five S.D. Freighters, one 1946, two 1948, one 1950 and one 1951, and a 1938 Morris Commercial Tanker Conversion for night-soil collection.

The Council does not undertake the cleansing of cesspools in any part of the District; a Public Cleansing Contractor comes frequently into the area and he is generally employed by these needing this service.

The following table shews the numbers of houses cleared of refuse, pails, privies and dry-pits emptied and the numbers of loads of refuse deposited at the Tips by the direct labour refuse collection service.

Years	Houses Cle a red	Pails	Privies	Ashpits	Ashes
1947	74,781	5,826	50	44	
1948	91,665	7,260	34	35	150
1949	115,296	13,956	22	22	120
1950	152,574	19,558	26	15	138
1951	140,290	20,950	25	13	133
1952	213,166	21,705	15	5	8
1953	213,498	22,476	8	5	11

The extension of the service throughout the whole of the District is clearly indicated by these progressively increasing figures. Additions of newly occupied dwellings occur at a rate approaching 150 each year. The conversions of privy-middens and the dis-use of ashpits is shewn by the annually decreasing figures under those heads.

During the year absence of refuse collection and disposal employees totalled 64 days, whilst medically certified illness amounted to 321 days. As there were 294 working days in the year, absence and illness represented the loss of 1.3 men's work each day and in a force of only 15 in this type of work, the loss of efficiency is proportionately greater than appears evident on first viewing the figures.

Few complaints were received during the year and for this reason alone I consider that the service gave general satisfaction.

The total cost of the collection and disposal of house refuse and night-soil during 1953, was £10 018.

HOUSE REFUSE DISPOSAL

The dis-used and drained Grendon Hall Fish-pond was used for the disposal of house refuse from the northern part of the District, during several weeks of the year. In mid-February tipping commenced at the large Baddesley Ensor Recreation Ground, whereon a slope of some sixteen feet existed. Top soil and clay had been removed and stacked by mechanical means and will be used for covering when the field has been levelled by controlled tipping of house refuse. Our operations should be completed mid-1504.

The Clock Hill Tip, Hartshill, has been used for the controlled tipping of refuse from the southern part of our area.

Gammexane Dust is used daily on the Tips to deter insect infestations and no serious complaints have been received during the year.

The numbers of loads of house refuse taken to the tips by the direct refuse collection service in 1953, were:—

Grendon	Baddesley	Hartshill	Night-soil to
T_{*P}	Ensor Tip	Tip	Sewage Works
113	1,829	826	206

SALVAGE

Salvaging of rags and woollens and scrap metals was carried on during the year. Salvage sales amounted to £103 8s. 0d.

FACTORIES

There were 107 factories entered on the Factory Register at the end of 1953, 30 of these being temporary entries of building sites, etc. 73 of the 77 factories have power and in these only Section 7 of Part 1 of the Factories Act, 1937 is enforced by the Local Authority. In the 4 factories where power is not used Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are also enforced.

The majority of factory labour in the district is employed in the six large hat factories, 9 other factories manufacture hosiery, shoes and other articles of apparel, whilst the remainder are engaged in engineering, light industry, warehouses, etc., etc.

The number of Outworkers on the Register during the year was 68, the majority of whom were employed by local hat and hosiery manufacturers.

During visits to factories any Certificate under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, in respect of Adequate means of Escape in Case of Fire, is considered and any necessary alterations or additions made. In 1953, 18 Certificates were in force, no new ones were issued and no amendments were made to existing ones.

A total of 88 visits were made to Factories during the year and revealed only minor defects. The following table shews the number of factories, inspections made and defects found and remedied.

	Details	No. on Reg.	Inspec- tions	Written	Prose- cutions
ì.	Factories where Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 enforced by L.A.	4	3	←	_
ii.	Factories where Sec. 7 only enforced by L.A	73	53	4	_
iii.	Other factories where Sec. 7 enforced by L.A. (Building Sites, etc.)	30	32	1	_
Want Over Unre Inad Ineff Suni	atisfactory means of fire escapt of Cleanliness rerowding easonable temperature equate Ventilation ective drainage of floors tary Conveniences (a) insufficient (b) unsuitable or defective (c) not separate for sexes (d) inadequately indicated (e) artificial lighting not pro-	(S1) (S2) (S3) (S4) (S4) (S7))			efects emed'd

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

The work of inspecting all premises where food is handled and prepared for sale has been carried on throughout the year, resulting in a large percentage of food shops receiving at least one visit and particular attention having been paid to premises where food undergoes any sort of process prior to sale. Such premises include cafes, canteens, bakehouses, provision shops, etc., all of which come within the provisions and requirements of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and Food Handling Byelaws made under Section 15 of that Act. It was found that the requirements of the Act and Byelaws were generally satisfied but where infringements were found informal action had the desired effect.

Over the past four years there has been a decline in the number of bakehouses in the district, and in 1953 two more ceased to operate reducing the total number now in use to 21. One bakehouse, which for a number of years has been considered unsuitable from a structural point of view, was replaced by an entirely new building on an adjoining site. It came into use towards the end of the year and is a satisfactory conclusion to a long standing problem. As a result of regular visits to these premises it has been noted that, in face of competition from factory made bread, there is a tendency for the small local baker to rely more upon confectionery for a livelihood. It is also interesting to note that two local bakers are slicing and wrapping their bread.

A similar reduction has taken place in the number of premises which are used for the purpose of fish frying and the

number of premises so used at the end of the year was reduced 25, of these a further 5 were temporarily closed. One premise, which was closed during 1950, due to lack of cleanliness, was allowed to re-open, visits of inspection have indicated a satisfactory condition.

The various types of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 are as follows:—

Fried Fish	and Chip	Shops	25
Preparatio	n of Cooked	Meats, etc.	31
Sale and	manufactur	re of Ice	Cream 78

A list of works of repair or improvement carried out during the year will be found at the end of this report.

ICE CREAM

During 1953 a further 14 premises were registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream and this brought the total number of such premises to 78. Nearly 100% of the Ice Cream sold within the district is wrapped at source and brought into the area from large factories elsewhere. The number of Ice Cream manufacturers in the district continues to decline and during this year only four vendors manufactured their own commodity for sale from their shops and, in one case, from a motor vehicle travelling the district. Two of these manufacturers used a "complete cold m.x," which requires only reconstitution of a powder by the addition of water before freezing, when, part way through the season, they had used up their stocks of powder these two vendors ceased manufacture and purchased bulk supplies from a factory. The other two manufacturers prepare their own mix which they subsequently pasteurise, by means of a portable apparatus, in accordance with the Heat Treatment Regulations.

Sampling was carried out during the summer months, particular attention being paid to Ice Cream made in the district, all samples being conveyed immediately to the Public Health Laboratory at Coventry. Of the 14 samples submitted for Bacteriological Examinations only 3 were manufactured outside the district and were all classed Grade I. The remaining 11 samples from the Ice Cream made by the above-mentioned four manufacturers are summarised below:—

Provisional	Grade	1 2 3 4	4 5 1 1
			_
			11

UNFIT FOOD

The articles of food which were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption at the various food shops, etc., are given in the following table. The food was destroyed except when it was at all possible to salvage it.

No.	Description				Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1024	Tins of Meat, Milk, Fi ables, etc. (Blown, h Cooked Hams—Tinned ar	oled, e id "Gi	tc.) reen ''		9	3	
	Luncheon Meat, Jellied	Veal,	Tong	ues			
	etc					3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	Pacon					2	6
	Sausages				1		6
7	Fork ries						7
	Carcase Meat						13
	Cheese						17
	Suet						11/2
57	Jams and Fruit Pulp					2	11
60	Table Jellies						15
	Dried Fruit					1	21
240	Fresh Eggs					1	2
210	Frozen Forta		• • •			1	22
		* · ·					22
	Soluble Coffee						2
	Concentrated Extracts						2
					16	1	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries are made into notified cases of infectious diseases and disinfections of houses, bedding and clothing are carried out when necessary.

Free supply of disinfectant for prophylatic measures in houses where infectious diseases exist is carried out from six premises in various parts of the District and from the Public Health Department.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no premises in the district where offensive trades are carried on.

CANAL BOATS.

Occasional visits are paid to the docks and wharves.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The emission of black smoke from factory chimneys is restricted to an aggregate of two minutes in any period of half an hour by Byelaws made under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Casual observations on all factory chimneys is maintained during routine work and visits, timed observations being carried out whenever such observations indicate the possibility of an infringement of the Byelaw.

In all, 12 timed observations were made during the year on four factory chimneys and three of the results indicated black smoke in excess of the two minutes allowed, three chimneys being involved. This indicates an improvement on the results recorded in 1952, when out of 14 observations 6 shewed infringement of the Byelaw. A word of warning to the stoker concerned is normally sufficient to result in a reduction of smoke emission.

The results of the three unsatisfactory observations are given below:—

Black smoke	Moderate	None or slight	Total
Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.
3	53	214	30
23	41	22:	30
43	6	193	30

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Council employs one part-time Rodent Operative, his other work being as Foreman on the Refuse Collection and Disposal Service.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries bears one-half of the cost of the Rodent Control Service and Ministry methods are used for the extermination of rats.

During the year the Rodent Operative has treated 115 infested premises, 82 of these were private dwellings, 9 business premises, 17 sewage works, 3 refuse tips, and 4 were Council owned Depots. After treatments the Rodent Operative collected 652 bodies of rats and mice.

The sewers throughout the District are given two systematic treatments each year, to destroy rats therein. The following compares the last maintenance treatment given to the initial treatment results of 1946, which are shewn bracketed:— Number of manholes baited 336 (337). Number of manholes shewing complete pre-bait take on one or both days 19 (59). Number of manholes shewing partial pre-bait take on one or both days 58 (237).

WORKS DONE AT PREMISES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1953.

HOUSING	EXTERNA	L			
Walls -					
	and repointed or rendered				29
	l damp proofing of walls				6
Open a	reas constructed			 	
	or ventilation provided or i	ncreaso	ed	 	5
Roofs-					
	d and re-slated or re-tiled			 	3
	ed and made weather-proof			 	27
	ts repaired			 	2
Gutterings-		0 3			0.4
	ed and/or new provided and	fixed			24
Downspouts		1			
	ed and/or new provided and	nxed			17
Chimney st					0
	or in part taken down and r				8
	and re-pointed				8
	rts and Passages—				9
Water Supp	up and re-laid or concreted	, ,			27
1 L	into houses				20
Liaid Oi	I III TO HOUSES				sú U

Standpipes dis-used							-{
Wells dis-used							
New pumps provided to				d			
						* * *	
"Furred-up" services	reprace	eu		• • •			4
Drainage— New lengths drain a:	nd/or	drain	246 8	veteme	prov	ided	2
Defective drains re-lai-	d d	(1 am	age 2		D101	···	13
New inspection chamb							12
Defective inspection cl							- 5
Ventilation shafts repa	aired						
Cesspools cleansed							
New gullies provided							17
Obstructed drains relea	ised						26
Septic tanks or percola	ating b	eds b	uilt oi	r impro	ved		6
Closet Accommodation—							
New W.C. compartmen	nts bu	ilt					12
New W.C. pedestals fi	xed				* * *		11
Conversion to W.Cs.				 !alad			25
W.C. cisterns repaired Miscellaneous repairs							15
New pail closets built							1 €
Privy Middens disused				paris			2
Washing Accommodation—							
New wash-houses built							1
Dilapidated coppers rep							7
New furnace pans fixe				4.4.4			4
Ashes Accommodation—							
New ash bins provide	d						393
	INTE	DNIAI	r				
	114 1 17	TUIVA	Li				
Walls—							
Totally or in part re-pl	lastere	d					39
Ceilings—							
Totally or in part re-p	lastere	ed					37
Windows—		1.	3				0.77
Defective frames repai Windows re-corded	rea or	_			*		87
Doors—	* * *			- + +			14
Repaired, replaced and	or we	ather	hoard	de fived			18
Floors—	/ 02 ***	.a uiici	Douze	ab IIIICa			10
Boarded floors replaced	d and	or re	paire	ł			11
Defective skirtings repl	accd						3
Selid floors relaid							9
Stairmases -							
Woodwork repaired							4 I
Fire Ranges and Grates-	3 44 2 2						
Repaired and or new f	EXEG						23
New sinks provided an	d five	d					15
New wastes fitted or e			ired				17

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES AND	SHOP	S	
Walls, ceilings, floors, windows and doors, utensil etc., cleansed, repaired or renewed			8
New making-up rooms provided			1
Washing basins, soap, towels, hot and cold water,			
or arrangements improved			1
New sanitary accommodation provided or existing			
Display of Goods in unsuitable places corrected			6
LICENSED PREMISES			
Bar sink's and hot water provided			1
Bar sink s and hot water provided I proved sanitary accommodation			
New sanitary accommodation			1
MISCELLANEOUS			
Premises rat-proofed			4
Rat infested premises cleared by Rodent Operative			
Offensive accumulations removed			7
Keeping of animals nuisances abated			3
Other nuisances abated			9







